

**CWMBRAN**

**PUBLIC HEALTH**

**1970**



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the  
year ending

31st DECEMBER, 1970

Hywel G. Jenkins,  
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health

Council Offices,  
Cwmbran, Mon.  
Tel: Cwmbran 3325

Douglas G. Vallis,  
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Public Health Inspector.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28840124>

To: The Chairman and Members of the Urban District  
Council of Cwmbran

---

I have the honour, as Medical Officer of Health of  
your district, to submit the Annual Report for 1970.

It is compiled according to the directions of the  
Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public  
Health Inspector.

Hywel G. Jenkins  
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of  
Health



MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

- 1970 -

Councillor E.R. Tunley - Chairman

Councillor Mrs. S.E. James - Vice Chairman

Councillors:

M.B. Gough

F.J. Gifford

O.E. James M.B.E.

W.E. Jones

P.I.D. Maplestone

E.E. Moule

G. Parry

D.G. Frice

J.O. Price

P.C. Prichard

D.J. Rex

D.B. Richards B.E.M.

H. Short

B.E. Smith

W.J. Waters

R. Wellington





PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

- 1970 -

Councillor B.R. Tunley - Chairman of the  
Council

Councillor Mrs. S.E.A. James - Vice-Chairman of  
the Council

-----

Councillor O.E. James, M.B.E. - Committee Chairman

Councillor R. Wellington - Committee Vice-  
Chairman

Councillors:

F.J. Gifford  
M.B. Gough  
P.I.D. Maplestone  
E.E. Moule  
D.G. Price  
P.C. Prichard  
D.J. Rex  
W.J. Waters

-----



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
STAFF

The staff consisted of:-

- (a) The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hywel G. Jenkins, who is also Medical Officer of Health for the Caerleon Urban District Council and Medical Officer for the No. 3 Health Area of the County Council, which includes the whole of the Cwmbran New Town.
- (b) The Chief Public Health Inspector - Mr. D.G. Vallis, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
- (c) Additional Public Health Inspector - Mr. T. Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
- (d) Additional Public Health Inspector - Mr. N. Gatehouse, M.A.P.H.I. (commenced 1st August, 1970)
- (e) Clerk/Typist - Mrs. B.J. James.
- (f) Student Public Health Inspector - Mr. S. Clunie (commenced 14th September, 1970)
- (g) Rodent Operator - Mr. R. Petheram.



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cwmbran was designated a new town on November 4th, 1949, the thirteenth new town in the country and the first in Wales. The Medical Officer of Health wrote in the Annual Report for that year "The decision to build a new town in Cwmbran affords the Council an opportunity of co-operating with a powerful and influential body - the New Town Corporation - to improve the social conditions and amenities of the district". The designated area, 3,160 acres, of the new town is divided by the Afon Lwyd and lies within the Urban District of Cwmbran and the Pontypool Rural District. The area contained a number of district community groups, those of Cwmbran, Pontnewydd, Llantarnam, Croesyceiliog and Llanfrechfa.

The Cwmbran Urban District had a population of 12,950, a little more than a third of the estimated mid-year population for 1970 of 32,250 and by December 1970 the estimated population of the new town was more than 46,000, an increase of 34,000 persons in twenty one years. In this time a new town has been built on a neighbourhood basis, although the Fairwater development, where the population should eventually be 20,000, is a departure from this practice.

Even after 21 years some recently published maps show Llantarnam lying mid-way between Pontypool and Newport, in spite of the Cwmbran town centre with its large shops, offices, bus stops and free car parks and a town with 21 schools. Apart from Llantarnam Grange, a social centre, the absence of social facilities and commercial entertainment at the town centre has been a recurring theme since the Annual Report of 1963. No swimming bath or dance hall is envisaged but plans for a central cinema have almost been finalised by the Development Corporation and it is hoped that building will begin in 1971. Although the town centre may continue to lack some of the desirable features of a central area, most people consider that they are living in Cwmbran New Town as opposed to the smaller original communities. The Council is ensuring that modern leisure centres and recreational facilities are provided throughout the District in addition to activities based on community colleges attached to Secondary schools. The Cocker Avenue Pavilion has been opened and a new Court Farm Community Centre will be ready for use early in 1971. A tenants' meeting hall at Ty Gwyn Road, part of the Greenmeadow housing scheme, Fairwater, adjacent to a new group of bungalows with warden service for the elderly and disabled, had been planned by the end of the year by the Development Corporation. This hall is in addition to the Threepenny Bit social centre and will be available as soon as or before most of the local residential development has taken place. These community buildings may be leased to the Council in the near future and will increase



the Council's community centres in the Urban District to seven. Building of the Fairwater Secondary school with a sports centre including a 25 metre swimming pool, a joint provision with the County Council, should begin next year.

The Community Association of Southville was disbanded because of unsuitable premises. Members joined with Northville residents to form the Town Centre Community Association meeting at Llantarnam Grange.

In addition to Council and Development Corporation activities, clubs, pubs, cultural societies - art, drama, operatic and choral groups - churches and chapels have all played their parts in the founding of a settled, active and integrated social community in Cwmbran.

The Cwmbran Development Corporation is continuing to encourage industrial enterprises to come to Cwmbran. In 1970, 24 unit factories were completed at Forge Hammer, a two acre site. This has provided 320 jobs, a highly satisfactory employment density of 60 to the acre. At the Avondale industrial site an advance factory of 20,000 square feet was begun by the end of the year and negotiations had been concluded for a 23,000 sq. ft. factory at Somerset Street - the Somerset Industrial Estate - by Messrs. Frank, Theak & Roskilly Ltd., Tie Manufacturers.

The Welsh Senior Championship and Welsh Marathon were held at the Sports Centre, Cwmbran Stadium in July 1969. In this field the most spectacular event of 1970 was the Great Britain v France International Athletics Meeting in August. This was the first time this type of event has been held in Wales. In the eyes of the Amateur Athletic Association, Cwmbran ranks with Edinburgh, Leicester, and the Crystal Palace for the staging of international events. The new floodlit all-weather area on which hockey, soccer, netball and athletics training is held, has increased the use of the centre by 700 people per week. More than 80% of the new members are less than 18 years of age.

The Young Volunteer Force project established in Development Corporation shop premises in Carroc Road is used by 60 young people every night. By July a Community Service Scheme had been established and is ready for assimilation by the sponsoring authorities. For this purpose the Young Volunteer Force asked the Development Corporation for the use of a second shop in the town centre. This request was not acceptable to the Corporation. An alternative suggestion of premises outside the town centre was made.

# STATISTICS

Area (in acres) ... ..	5,850
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-1970 ... ..	32,230
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to rate books 31.12.69 ... ..	9,890
Sum represented by penny rate ... ..	£4,300
Total Rateable Value ... ..	£1,086,218

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population of Cwmbran for 1970 was 32,230, an increment of 810 compared with the mid-year estimate for 1969. There were 652 live births and 244 deaths, so that the natural increase of the population was 408, 43 less than last year.

The Registrar General's comparability factors used for the calculation of local adjusted rates are 0.84 for births and 1.70 for deaths, an increase of 0.02.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births:

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	315	294	609
Illegitimate	...	...	22	21	43
			<u>337</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>652</u>

Crude live birth rate per 1,000 resident population ...	20.23
Local adjusted live birth rate per 1,000 resident population ...	16.99
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate ...	1.06
Live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population ...	15.7
Adjusted live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population ...	16.01
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population ...	16.00
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ...	6.60
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire ...	5.72

There were 36 fewer live births in 1970 than in 1969, the second year since 1964 that the number of live births has not exceeded the number of births in the past year. The live births were 2 less than the number in 1967, and 127 live births less than in 1968, the year in which most births occurred in the Cambran Urban District.

The crude live birth rate was 20.23 live births per thousand resident population, 4.53 live births more than for Monmouthshire and 4.23 live births per thousand population more than the rate for England and Wales. The local adjusted live birth rate was greater than that for Monmouthshire by 0.98 live births per thousand population and 0.99 live births more than for England and Wales. Minor differences of this nature cannot be considered significant. The ratio of the local adjusted rate to the national rate was 1.06, 0.07 less than last year.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of the total live births increased by 0.59 per cent when compared with 1969. The number of illegitimate live births increased by 4. For Monmouthshire the rate decreased from 6.67 per cent in 1969 to 5.72 per cent in 1970

#### Total live and Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	320	300	620
Illegitimate ... ..	22	21	43
Total .. ...	342	321	663

#### Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	5	6	11
Illegitimate . ...	-	-	-
	5	6	11



Stillbirth rate per 1,000 resident population	...	0.34
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population	...	0.26
Total live and stillbirths	...	663
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	16.59
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	15.46
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	13.00

There were 11 stillbirths, 3 more than the number in 1969, and 7 more than in 1968 when there were 120 more total births. Six stillbirths were of females and 5 of males. Each stillbirth was of a legitimate child.

The stillbirth rate per thousand total live and stillbirths increased by 5.1 when compared to 1968. The rate for England and Wales remained as it was for last year. The rate for Monmouthshire again decreased, this year from 16.17 stillbirths per thousand total births in 1969 to 15.46 in 1970. The rate for Monmouthshire was less than that for Cwmbran by 1.13 stillbirths per thousand total births.

#### Stillbirths by Cause:

	Cause of Death	No.
Accidental haemorrhage	...	1
Asphyxia - cord round neck	...	2
Congenital malformations: Anencephaly	...	1
Multiple congenital malformations	...	1
Placental infarction	...	1
Placental separation	...	1
Multiple pregnancy	...	1
Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	2
Unknown	...	1
		<hr/> 11 <hr/>

Two of the stillbirths were due to congenital malformations and the remainder to diseases or abnormalities during pregnancy.

# INFANT MORTALITY

## Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age):

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	9	4	13
Illegitimate	...	-	-	-
Total		9	4	13
<hr/>				
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	19.94
Infant mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21.12
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	18.00
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	21.35
Legitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21.64
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil
Illegitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	12.62
Illegitimate infant deaths for England and Wales per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	26.00

## Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age):

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	8	1	9
Illegitimate	...	-	-	-
Total		8	1	9
<hr/>				
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	13.80
Neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	14.26
Neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	12.00

# INFANT MORTALITY (CONTINUED):

## Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age):

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ...	6	1	7
Illegitimate ...	-	-	-
Total ...	6	1	7

Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	10.74
Early neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births ...	12.63
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births for England and Wales ...	11.00

## Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths):

Perinatal mortality rate ... ..	27.15
Perinatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire ...	27.9
Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales ...	23.00

## INFANT DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	<u>Number of deaths by age</u>		
	<u>Under 1 week of age</u>	<u>1 week to under 4 weeks of age</u>	<u>4 weeks to under 1 year of age</u>
Bronchopneumonia ... ..			2
Congenital malformations:			
Congenital heart disease (Truncus arteriosus) ...		1	
Sacrocoecygeal tumour ...			1
Prematurity ...	6	1	
Precipitate delivery ...	1		
Tracheo-bronchitis - acute ...			1
	7	2	4

There were 13 infant deaths, 5 fewer than last year. Nine deaths were of males and 4 of females. None of the deaths was of an illegitimate infant.



Seven deaths were early neonatal, 2 deaths were neonatal, and the remaining 4 deaths were of infants aged between 4 weeks and one year. The early neonatal and neonatal deaths took place in hospital as did one of the 4 deaths of infants aged more than 4 weeks. The latter deaths have decreased from 11 to 4 in the last year with 5 fewer deaths from infections and are more in keeping with a healthy environment.

The infant mortality rate of 19.94 infant deaths per thousand live births was 6.68 infant deaths less than in 1969, 1.18 infant deaths per thousand live births less than the Monmouthshire rate, but 1.94 more than that for England and Wales.

Of the deaths of infants aged less than one week, 6 were due to prematurity, a major cause of the national perinatal mortality rate, and 1 to a precipitate delivery. Of the deaths of infants aged more than 1 week and under 4 weeks of age, 1 death was also due to prematurity and the other to a congenital anomaly. Of the 4 infant deaths between 4 weeks and under 1 year, 2 were due to bronchopneumonia, 4 less than last year, 1 to acute tracheo-bronchitis, and the other death followed an operation for removal of a sacrococcygeal tumour.

The neonatal mortality rate was less than the Monmouthshire rate by 0.46 per thousand live births and 1.80 more than the rate for England and Wales.

The early neonatal mortality rate was a little less than both the ratio for Monmouthshire and for England and Wales, the latter having increased by 1.00 deaths per 1,000 live births since 1969.

The perinatal mortality rate has increased again. Although it remains less than the Monmouthshire rate it exceeds that for England and Wales by 4.15 stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	Nil
Maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	0.18
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	0.18

No maternal deaths were attributed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.

## DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	138	106	244
Crude death rate per 1,000 resident population ...	...	...	7.57
Local adjusted death rate per 1,000 resident population ...	...	...	12.89
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate ...	...	...	1.10
Crude death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population ...	...	...	11.6
Adjusted death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population	...	...	12.99
Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population ...	...	...	11.7

For the fourth year the crude death rate has fractionally increased. This year from 7.5 to 7.57 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude death rate was less than that for Monmouthshire by 4.03, 0.93 less than last year, and for England and Wales by 4.13 deaths per 1,000 population, 0.23 less than last year. The local adjusted rate was less than that for Monmouthshire by 0.12, a smaller difference than for 1969, the Monmouthshire rate having decreased, and more than that for England and Wales by 1.19 deaths per thousand population. The ratio of the local adjusted death rate to the national rate has increased from 1.02 in 1968 to 1.06 in 1969 and to 1.10 in 1970.

A comparison of deaths by sex again shows an excess of male deaths. This year there were 138 male deaths and 106 female deaths. Among those aged more than 65 years, 78 deaths were of males and 68 of females.

Between the ages of 45 and 64 years, middle age, there were 39 male deaths and 29 of females. This is the second year since 1966 that male deaths in middle age have not been double those of females, although they were 57.4% of the deaths in this age group, 4.4% less than in 1969. Among persons aged less than 45 years, 21 deaths were of males and 9 of females.

The retirement of men at 65 years and of women at 60 years is not in keeping with the excess mortality rate of men at all ages. Surely the prospective life of women supports a later, rather than an earlier age of retirement for those who have been in full time occupations.

The 112 deaths, 57 of males and 55 of females, due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system were 10 less than half the total number of deaths. Fifty eight deaths, 35 of males and 23 of females, were attributed to ischaemic heart disease; 24 of these deaths were of persons aged less than 65 years and 34 of persons over this age. Considering this group of deaths as a whole, 76 deaths, 67.9 per cent, were of persons aged more than 65 years.

Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks.	1 yr.	1--	5--	15--	25--	35--	45--	55--	65--	75 and over
Tuberculosis of res- piratory system	M 1 F -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	M 1 F -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M 4 F 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 1	2 -	- 1
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	M 1 F 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 2
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	M 1 F -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M 13 F 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 1	8 -	1 -
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M - F 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	M 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other malignant neoplasms	M 5 F 8	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 1	2 3	1 2	- -
Benign and unspeci- fied neoplasms	M - F 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -
Diabetes Mellitus	M 1 F 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1
anaemias	M 1 F -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -





	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks	1 yr.	1- 5-	5- 15-	15- 25-	25- 35-	35- 45-	45- 55-	55- 65-	65- 75 and over
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other diseases, genito- urinary system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congenital anomalies	M	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Birth injury, difficult labour etc	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents	M	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All other external causes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL all causes	M	138	8	1	1	2	2	5	14	25	36	42
	F	106	1	3	-	1	1	2	12	17	27	41



Deaths from neoplasms formed the next largest group of deaths with 53 deaths, 27 of males and 26 of females, 3 less than last year. Twenty seven deaths, just more than one half of the deaths from this cause, were of persons aged less than 65 years.

Fourteen deaths, 13 of males, were due to neoplasm of the lung. This is the largest number of deaths due to this cause since 1965 when deaths numbered 14. Five of the deaths, including the female death, were of persons of middle age. It is to be hoped that deaths from this cause and those due to coronary thrombosis will continue to decrease among the general population, as they have among doctors, who are more aware than most of the dangers of cigarette smoking.

Fifteen deaths were due to bronchitis and emphysema. Fourteen of the deaths, 12 of males and 2 of females, were of persons aged more than 65 years. With this group, as with neoplasm of the lung, male cigarette smoking habits partially account for the differential sex incidence.

There were 9 deaths from accidents, including 4 from motor vehicle accidents. Seven deaths were of males and 2 of females.

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifiable diseases are reported in tabular form as in past years.

##### Notifiable Diseases (other than tuberculosis) for 1970

<u>Diseases</u>				<u>Cases Notified</u>
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	1
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	17
Measles	...	...	...	122

One case of food poisoning due to *Clostridium welchii* was notified in August. Cases of infective jaundice occurred throughout the year, 7 of the 17 cases occurring in the third quarter of the year. One of the 17 cases was under 5 years of age and five aged between 25 and 34 years. The remaining 11 cases were of school age.

Measles is endemic in urban communities, becoming epidemic every second year. The last epidemic year was 1969 when 212 cases were notified by general practitioners. This year there were 122 notifications, 40 in the second and 78 in the third quarter of the year. Fewer cases have only been reported in 2 of the last 10 years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than  
Tuberculosis) DURING 1970

BY AGE GROUPS

	Total	Under 1	1 - 1	2 - 1	3 - 1	4 - 1	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34
Measles     ...     ...	122	5	24	21	15	22	33	2	-	-
Infective jaundice.	17	-	-	-	1	-	6	5	-	5
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	140	5	24	21	16	22	39	7	1	5
	=====									

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED BY SCHOOLS

One hundred and thirty two cases of infectious diseases were reported by head teachers, 382 less than in 1969, and 23 less than in 1968. The majority of the cases reported were non-notifiable diseases and reports from head teachers are the only way by which these illnesses may be estimated.

Most cases, 103, were of mumps and chickenpox, 127 fewer cases of mumps and 41 fewer cases of chickenpox than in 1969. The number of cases of german measles decreased from 138 to 2 when 1969 is compared with 1970. In addition to mumps, chickenpox and german measles, cases of scarlet fever, measles, impetigo, ringworm, glandular fever and infective jaundice were reported.

		Total	Scarlet Fever	Measles	German Measles	Infective Hepatitis	Mumps	Chicken- pox	Impetigo	Glandular Fever
Brookfield Junior ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coed Eva Infants ...	...	51	-	1	1	-	37	12	-	-
Coed Eva Junior ...	...	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Fairwater Infants ...	...	22	-	2	-	1	13	5	1	-
Maendy Infants ...	...	12	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
Maendy Junior ...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontnewydd Infants ...	...	42	-	-	-	9	27	5	-	1
St. David's Infants ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. David's Junior ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. David's Infants ...	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Two Locks Nursery ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		132	2	13	2	10	78	25	1	1
		=====								

Most cases of mumps and chicken pox were recorded in the first quarter of the year. Last year chicken pox was reported in the first quarter and mumps in the last quarter, a continuation of the epidemic which had begun at the end of 1969.



## TUBERCULOSIS

Two new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and two of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified. There was 1 inward transfer from another district, a respiratory case. Seven patients were removed from the tuberculosis register.

One male patient, notified in 1955, died and five patients recovered.

At the end of the year there were 86 cases on the tuberculosis register:-

		<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-respiratory</u>
Males	... ..	41	6
Females	... ..	33	6

## PARASITIC DISEASES

### Scabies:

Sixteen cases of scabies, seven of whom were members of one family, were investigated and treated with Tetmosol solution by the Public Health Departments of the local and County Councils

### Helminths:

Number of persons investigated	... ..	12
Persons positive for:		
1. Whipworm - <i>Trichuris trichiura</i>	...	1
2. Ascariasis - <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	...	-

### Protozoa:

Persons positive for <i>Giardia lamblia</i>	...	-
---	-----	---

Most investigations for these conditions have been among immigrants working in catering establishments or members of their families. This year no new cases were investigated and only one person suffering from whipworm infection in 1969 needed to be followed up. In spite of treatment, whipworm ova continued to be excreted at the end of the year, and one faeces specimen was positive for ova of whipworm and *Giardia lamblia*.

I am indebted to Mr. D.G. Vallis for his report on

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

#### Water Supply:

The public mains supply is provided and distributed by the Gwent Water Board. An adequate supply was provided throughout the year. Complaints of water shortage were received from 3 isolated dwellings not connected to the public main.

One hundred and twenty eight samples of water were taken from the public main during the year for bacteriological examination and all but 3 samples were found to be free of coliform bacilli and bacteria coli type 1. The three unsatisfactory samples were found to be of satisfactory bacteriological purity on being repeated.

I give below a summary of results of samples taken from the public main from 1963 to 1970:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Samples taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
1963	20	20	-
1964	27	27	-
1965	23	21	2
1966	18	18	-
1967	30	30	-
1968	145	108	37
1969	93	85	8
1970	128	125	3

Twenty samples were taken from isolated properties not supplied with water from the public main and, of these, 14 were found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. The occupants of the dwellings concerned were advised to boil all water used for drinking purposes or in the preparation of food.

It is envisaged that some of these properties will be connected to the public main supply within the next year or two as housing development on the periphery of the town is extended.



### Drainage and Sewerage:

With the exception of certain isolated properties too far from the Council's sewerage system to be economically connected and a few other older dwellings and an industrial estate at Lower Pontnewydd, all properties in Cwmbran are connected to the main drainage system of sewers. The majority of these sewers are of recent construction and are well maintained by the Council or the Cwmbran Development Corporation.

All public sewers discharged into the Eastern Valley Joint Sewerage Board's trunk sewer for treatment at their Ponthir works prior to discharge into the Afon Lwyd river.

Duplication of the Board's trunk sewer from Pontypool through Cwmbran to Llanfrechfa was completed during the year.

Storm water sewers discharge directly into the Afon Lwyd or into the numerous brooks rising in the hills behind Cwmbran or into the Brecon to Newport canal, which passes through Cwmbran.

Only on rare occasions are the brooks and the canal polluted by the discharge of sewage from the public sewers. Pollution of the canal does occur and can usually be traced to discharges from industrial premises.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal:

The Council collects all domestic refuse by direct labour in specially designed refuse collection vehicles. A weekly kerbside method of collection of bins and plastic sacks is in operation. Approximately 25% of the dwellings are now issued with plastic sacks for the storage and collection of household refuse and this proportion is increasing as new dwellings are being erected in Coedeva and Fairwater.

Domestic refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on a disused industrial site at Maendy Way, West Pontnewydd. An adequate quantity of shale is available on the site and coverage of refuse after each day's tipping is usually achieved. Nevertheless, complaints from residents living near the tip regarding the smell and the presence of flies near the tip in hot weather were received. Every effort was made by the Council to deal with these complaints.

The Council operates a free special collection for all domestic refuse that cannot be collected by the normal weekly collection service but illegal dumping of beds, mattresses, furniture and other refuse on unused land and into streams and the canal still continues. Four persons found guilty of such offences were prosecuted during the year and fines ranging from £5 to £10 were imposed at the Magistrates' Court.

## Rodent Control and Disinfestation:

The Council continues to employ one full time rodent operator for the control of rats, mice and all other pest infestations in the district.

During the year 205 dwellings were treated for rat or mouse infestation and routine inspection and test bating of 10% of the sewer manholes was carried out twice during the year. Eight hundred and forty nine premises were inspected for the presence of rodents.

Special attention was paid to vacant dwellings awaiting demolition, building sites, river banks, the disused canal and the refuse tip.

The Public Health Department continued to inspect and disinfect all Council owned dwellings on the termination of tenancy or when tenants wish to transfer from one Council house to another.

One hundred and thirty one dwellings were inspected on termination of tenancy and all were found to be free from infestation by bed bugs. Four privately owned dwellings were treated, free of charge, for bed bug infestation.

The work of pest control and eradication carried out by the department is increasing every year, particularly during the summer when there is a demand for the department to deal with ants, beetles, cluster flies, fleas, wasps' nests and other insect pests.

## The Food Hygiene Regulations:

The premises subject to the above Regulations are:-

Bakers	....	....	....	2
Butchers	....	....	....	11
Cafes and Restaurants			....	10
Chemists	....	....	....	11
Confectioners	....	....	....	16
Fish & Chip Shops	....	....		7
Greengrocers	....	....	....	9
Grocers	....	....	....	54
Public Houses and Clubs			....	32
Food manufacturing premises...				5
Factory Canteens	....	....		15
School Canteens	....	....		14
Warehouses and Cash & Carry				
Wholesalers	....			5



Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16, the provision of wash hand basins	....	....	189
Number of premises not complying with the above Regulation	....	....	2
The number of premises to which Regulation 19, the provision of a sink, applies	....	....	191
The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	....	....	191

#### FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960:

All retail food shops were inspected at least twice during the year. Some of the shops where conditions were not as good as would be expected received more frequent visits. Generally the standard of facilities provided in these shops were satisfactory but often the maintenance and cleanliness of facilities could be improved. Canteens and kitchens in 17 schools in Cwmbran were visited and minor defects found were drawn to the attention of the Monmouthshire County Council.

Notices regarding contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 were served on occupiers of 76 premises and I itemize below the nature of the 205 contraventions found in these premises. No legal proceedings were taken by the Council in respect of these contraventions and it was invariably found that on subsequent visits to the premises the defects or contraventions had been rectified.

Lack of cleanliness of fittings, equipment, utensils and persons	....	....	....	....	49
Need of redecoration of food rooms	....	....	....	....	16
Warning notice - smoking in a food room	....	....	....	....	2
Absence of notice requesting persons to wash their hands	....	....	....	....	21
Lack of space for outdoor clothing facilities	....	....	....	....	24
Defective walls, ceilings, floors etc.	....	....	....	....	8
Unsatisfactory lighting	....	....	....	....	2
Lack of adequate sink with hot and cold water	....	....	....	....	2
Lack of adequate wash hand basin or obstruction of wash hand basin	....	....	....	....	10
Lack of hot water to wash hand basin	....	....	....	....	2
Lack of intervening ventilated space between water closet and food room.	....	....	....	....	10
Absence of adequate first aid materials	....	....	....	....	4
Insanitary accumulation of refuse and lack of proper bins	....	....	....	....	6
Absence of nailbrush, soap and towel	....	....	....	....	25
Food not protected from risk of contamination	....	....	....	....	5
Unsatisfactory or defective condition of fittings	....	....	....	....	19



## Ice Cream:

During the year 73 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples 62 were considered to be satisfactory and 11 failed to pass the methylene blue test and were provisionally graded 3 or 4.

Special attention was given to the soft type of ice cream retailed from mobile vehicles and to shops where the "cold mix" type of soft ice cream is made on the premises. Twenty samples were taken from mobile ice cream vans, of which 8 samples were found to be unsatisfactory. Twenty four samples were taken from shops where ice cream is manufactured by the "cold mix" process, of which 8 were found to be unsatisfactory. Six samples were taken on the premises of a local manufacturer and one sample was found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

In every case where an unsatisfactory sample was taken, a thorough investigation of the method of manufacture, preparation or storage was made and repeat samples were taken.

## FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS & DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966:

Inspections of all types of food vehicles continued during the year, as and when the vehicles were found retailing.

Generally, the standard of hygiene was good and it was noticed that persons to whom letters were sent regarding contraventions were prepared to co-operate to ensure compliance.

Ninety three inspections were made of 29 different vehicles, including ice cream, grocers and greengrocers, bread and wholesale delivery vans. Fifteen letters were sent to the operators of mobile vehicles where contraventions of the Regulations were found.

The contraventions may be summarised as follows:-

Name and address of trader not displayed	....	6
Lack of receptacle for rubbish	....	10
Lack of suitable first aid materials	....	15
Absence of sink for washing food or equipment with hot and cold water	....	8
Absence of wash hand basin with hot and cold water	....	7
No hot water over wash hand basin	....	2
Soap, nailbrush and towels not provided	....	11
Clean washable overclothing not being worn....		5

Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

Number of premises registered to manufacture ice cream	....	....	....	1
Number of premises registered to sell ice cream	....	....	....	72
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and preparation of potted, pickled, pressed or preserved foods...	....	....	....	18

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is administered in Cwmbran by the Monmouthshire County Council.

One hundred and eleven samples of food, 39 of which were milk, 67 other foods and 5 intoxicating liquor, were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Ten samples were found to be not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchasers.

Fourteen complaints made to the Public Health Department by persons buying food in Cwmbran, allegedly not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser. These complaints were referred to the Weights and Measures Department of the Monmouthshire County Council and if the complaint concerned the possible unsoundness of the food complained about, the Public Health Inspector inspected the remainder of the stock at the retail premises.

Close co-operation exists between the Weights and Measures Inspector and the Public Health Inspectors in this field.

Unsound Food:

The following foodstuffs were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption. The unsound foods were voluntarily surrendered and their disposal at the Council's refuse tip was supervised.

		<u>Pkts./tins</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>lbs</u>
Tinned meat and Meat products	...	795	10	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fresh & frozen poultry	...	122	3	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fresh meat	...		16	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	...		2	66
Cereals	...	136		108
Fresh & Tinned Fruit	...	1865	30	27
Vegetables	...	1406	59	35
Fish & Fish Products	...	413	1	92
Soups & stews	...	339	2	79
Fruit juices and drinks	...	43		37
Milk & milk products	...	239	1	42
Flour	...	58		102
Other foodstuffs	...	329	1	46
		<u>5745</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>85<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>



## OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

This Act is intended to protect the health, safety and welfare of employees in offices, retail shops, warehouses and catering establishments in the same manner as the Factory Acts protect the employees in factories.

There are 279 premises registered with the Cwmbran Urban District Council, comprising 59 offices, 183 retail shops, 13 wholesale shops or warehouses and 24 catering establishments. There are 1,767 persons employed in these registered premises, mainly in the retail shops.

Three hundred and sixty two visits of inspection were made during the year to registered premises and 323 contraventions of the Act were brought to the notice of owners or occupiers of 91 premises concerned.

The nature of the contraventions found in registered premises in Cwmbran during the year may be summarised as under:-

Premises not kept in a clean state	...	...	...	...	2
Premises in need of redecoration	...	...	...	...	24
Overcrowding of rooms	...	...	...	...	-
Effective means of heating not provided	...	...	...	...	2
Reasonable temperature not maintained	...	...	...	...	3
A suitable thermometer not provided on each floor	...	...	...	...	38
Effective ventilation not provided or maintained	...	...	...	...	6
Suitable and sufficient lighting not provided	...	...	...	...	4
Sanitary accommodation not properly maintained	...	...	...	...	7
Sanitary accommodation not kept in a clean state	...	...	...	...	7
Sanitary accommodation in need of redecoration	...	...	...	...	14
Sanitary accommodation not marked to show for person of which sex	...	...	...	...	8
Sanitary accommodation not effectively lighted	...	...	...	...	17
Sanitary accommodation not effectively ventilated	...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary accommodation not screened to ensure privacy	...	...	...	...	2
Washing facilities not provided	...	...	...	...	2
Washing facilities not maintained	...	...	...	...	7
Sanitary facilities opening directly on to workroom	...	...	...	...	7
Washing facilities not provided with hot water	...	...	...	...	10
A suitable supply of wholesome drinking water not provided	...	...	...	...	13
Suitable provision not made for outdoor clothing	...	...	...	...	1
Suitable and sufficient seats not provided for persons employed	...	...	...	...	3
Floor coverings broken and in need of repair	...	...	...	...	19
Staircases not properly maintained or obstructed	...	...	...	...	7
Suitable handrails not provided on stairs	...	...	...	...	17
First aid box not provided or maintained to required standard of contents	...	...	...	...	44
An Abstract of the Act not displayed	...	...	...	...	52
Certificate of Lifts & Hoists Regulations not available	...	...	...	...	1

## ACCIDENTS IN REGISTERED PREMISES:

Nine accidents, involving loss of work to the injured person for more than 3 days in registered premises, were reported. Three of the accidents were investigated and their causes may be classified as follows:

Accidents with non-power driven machinery	...	...	...	1
Accidents with hand tools, knives etc.	...	...	...	2
Accidents caused by opening or shutting doors	...	...	...	1
Accidents caused when handling goods and materials	.	...	...	3
Falls from ladders	...	...	...	1
Striking against an object	...	...	...	1

No proceedings were taken by the Council in respect of any of these accidents.

## PET ANIMALS ACT 1951:

There are now two premises in the Urban District licensed in accordance with the provisions of the above Act. These premises are visited frequently and are found to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956:

### Smoke Pollution from Industrial Premises:

The foundry complex at Clomendy Road and the brick manufacturing plants at Two Locks Road remain the main source of industrial smoke pollution at Cwmbran.

At the Clomendy Road foundries there are now only 5 cold blast cupolas, all of which are now provided with the more efficient wet type of grit arrestors. These arrestors are considered to be the best practical means of dust and grit arrestment from cold blast cupolas. Dust produced from the moulding of cast iron, the cleaning and the fettling of castings and from core making is also conducted from the foundries into wet arrestors.

On several occasions during the year these arrestors failed, due to mechanical breakdown, resulting in the excessive emission of dust and grit until repairs could be effected. Dust from the foundry roadways and dust produced by the tipping of waste sand on to spoil banks adds to the total air pollution in the vicinity of the foundries.

The Town Centre deposit gauge is situated between the foundry complex and the Town Centre and, to some extent, monitors the air pollution caused by the Foundries. During the year 1970 this deposit gauge showed a 25% decrease in deposited matter compared with that of 1969.

In the vicinity of Two Locks Road area there are two brickworks. There was a marked increase in the amount of black smoke emitted from the brickworks making building bricks during the year. This was due principally to the change in the quality of coal used for burning and representations were made to the District Alkali Inspector to reduce the period of black smoke emission.



Fewer complaints were received during the year of the nuisance caused by acid soots from the refractory brickworks and from observation of the vegetation around the brickworks, there would appear to be an appreciable reduction in the amount of acid soots deposited. I am informed that this improvement was brought about by raising the temperature of the flue gases emitted from the stack by the provision of a after-burner and additional insulation around the extraction fan at the base of the stack.

The deposit gauge at Two Locks Road, near both the brickworks, showed a decrease of deposited matter of 18% for the year 1970, compared with the deposit in 1969.

There were no contraventions of the Dark Smoke Regulations observed from factory chimneys serving boilers for steam raising or space heating.

Complaints were received from residents in the Town Centre regarding the deposition of soot particles from the stack of a boiler used for district heating purposes. Informal action was taken to prevent the continual burning of industrial waste in open incinerators at two factory premises.

#### Domestic Smoke Pollution:

There are no Smoke Control Areas in Cwmbran. All new dwellings built by the Cwmbran Development Corporation and by the Urban District Council are being equipped with gas or electric appliances as a means of heating and cooking and few of the new privately owned dwellings recently built use solid fuel as a means of heating.

The trend to convert older dwellings, previously heated by open solid fuel grates to central heating, using gas or smokeless solid fuel, continues. This trend is, no doubt, responsible for the steady decrease in the winter smoke density in Cwmbran, even though the number of dwellings is rapidly increasing. This winter smoke density has decreased from 207 microgrammes per cubic metre in the winter of 1962 to 94 microgrammes per cubic metre in the winter of 1970. This steady continuing reduction in the smoke density is shown graphically in Appendix III. The average daily smoke density recorded at the Council Offices showed a 17% decrease compared with that recorded in 1968 and a decrease of 21% on that recorded in the 6 months of 1969.

PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION:

(a) By Local Authority:

Number of separate dwellings owned by Local Authority  
at 31st December, 1970:-

Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	2371

Number of Local Authority dwellings in course of erection  
at 31st December, 1970.. ... Nil

Number of dwellings for which sanction had been given but  
had not been commenced at 31st December, 1970 .. ... Nil

(b) By Cwmbran Development Corporation:

Number of dwellings completed by Corporation at  
31st December, 1970:-

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	4063	
Flats	...	...	...	...	...	<u>819</u>	4882
Shops	...	...	...	...	...		199

Number of Development Corporation dwellings in  
course of erection at 31st December, 1970:-

Houses:	1 bedroom	...	...	...	7	
	2 "	...	...	...	25	
	3 "	...	...	...	204	
	4 "	...	...	...	16	
	5 "	...	...	...	<u>7</u>	259
Flats		...	...	...		Nil
Shops		...	...	...		22

(c) New dwellings completed during year 1970:

By Local Authority:

Houses:	2 bedroom	...	...	...	1	
	3 "	...	...	...	<u>7</u>	8

By Development Corporation:

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	116
Flats	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT  
HOUSES ELSEWHERE

(a) Unfit Houses Demolished:

In Clearance Areas	...	...	...	9
Not in Clearance Areas..	...	...	...	2

(b) Unfit Houses Closed. Housing Act 1957:

Number of Closing Orders made under Section 16, 17(1) and 35(1)	...	...	...	12
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17(3) and 26	...	...	...	-
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of part of a building under Section 18	...	...	...	-

(c) Families Displaced ... .. 14

(d) Number of Houses made fit

1. After informal action by Local Authority	...	...	...	-
2. After formal notice under Public Health Act 1936	...	...	...	2
3. By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	-
4. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	...	...	...	-

(e) Houses in which defects were remedied ... 21

(f) Unfit houses in temporary use ... .. -

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

Number of Discretionary Grants made during 1970	...	...	10
Number of Standard Grants made during 1970	...	...	6
Number of Improvement Loans made during 1970	...	...	5



HOUSING ACT - GENERAL IMPROVEMENT AREAS:

No areas were declared General Improvement Areas under the Housing Act, during 1970.

RENT ACT 1957:

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year and no applications were received to revoke Certificates of Disrepair.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960:

Noise Nuisances:

The public generally are slowly becoming more aware that excessive noise is a nuisance affecting their comfort and that something can often be done to reduce the level of the offending noise.

Action was taken by the department on 9 occasions to reduce the level of noise causing a nuisance and each time something was done by the persons responsible.

Complaints were received in respect of noise at 2 licensed premises, a sports' meeting and on other occasions when pneumatic drills and jack hammers were being used without the use of noise mufflers.

-----oOo-----

My thanks are due to officers of the Council and Development Corporation who have provided me with information for this Report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

HYWEL G. JENKINS

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
CWMBRAN, Mon.



VITAL STATISTICS:MOTHERS AND INFANTS:Live Births:

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	652
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.23
Ratio of Local adjusted birth rate to national rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.06

<u>Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)</u>	...	...	...	...	...	6.60
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Stillbirths:

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.59

<u>Total Live and Stillbirths</u>	...	...	...	...	...	663
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

<u>Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)</u>	...	...	...	...	...	13
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births.	...	...	...	...	...	19.94
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	21.35
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)</u>	...	...	...	...	...	13.80
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

<u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)</u>	...	...	...	...	...	10.74
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)</u>	...	...	...	...	...	27.15
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register.</u> (2)	<u>Inspections</u> (3)	<u>Written Notices</u> (4)	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted.</u> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	9	12	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	92	30	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	6	10	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

<u>Particulars</u> (1)	<u>Found</u> (2)	<u>Remedied</u> (3)	<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector</u> (4)	<u>Referred by H.M. Inspector</u> (5)	<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u> (6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ....	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)...	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ....	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective...	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes....	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work) ....	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b> ....	7	7	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT:

OUTWORK

<u>Nature of Work.</u>	<u>No. of out- workers in August, list required by Section 133 (1) (c)</u>	<u>No. of cases of default in synding lists to the Council</u>	<u>No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists</u>	<u>No. of in- stances of work in un- wholesome premises</u>	<u>Section III notices served</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wig prepa- ration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniforms	1	-	-	-	-	-



MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER

Expressed as tons per sq. mile per month.

<u>Town Centre</u> <u>Deposit Guage:</u>		<u>Rainwater</u> <u>ins.</u>	<u>Undissolved</u> <u>Solids</u>	<u>Dissolved</u> <u>Solids</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Solids</u>
January	...	5.16	20.46	12.34	32.80
February	...	4.77	19.92	7.92	27.84
March	...	1.38	15.67	3.87	19.54
April	...	3.03	17.50	5.61	23.11
May	...	1.50	9.69	3.81	13.50
June	...	3.59	17.88	6.80	24.68
July	...	2.96	17.30	4.89	22.19
August	...	3.11	10.20	5.48	15.68
September	...	3.94	20.94	10.47	31.41
October	...	2.25	19.51	5.03	24.54
November	...	6.54	23.72	8.74	32.46
December	...	2.48	7.85	4.79	12.64
<u>Two Locks Road</u> <u>Deposit Guage:</u>					
January	...	5.16	9.87	9.36	19.23
February	...	5.24	8.89	6.35	15.24
March	...	1.18	17.91	4.49	22.40
April	...	1.26	7.67	3.24	10.91
May	...	0.75	4.60	1.69	6.29
June	...	3.10	8.05	2.87	10.92
July	...	2.92	16.05	5.74	21.79
August	...	2.68	9.87	4.49	14.36
September	...	4.29	16.86	8.65	25.51
October	...	2.29	9.70	4.46	14.16
November	...	6.38	11.83	3.04	19.37
December	...	2.36	13.65	5.34	19.19



DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE  
CONCENTRATION AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre.

Volumetric apparatus at Council Offices, Victoria Street, Cwmbran.

		<u>Highest Value</u>		<u>Lowest Value</u>		<u>Monthly Average</u>	
		<u>Smoke</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>Smoke</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>Smoke</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub></u>
January	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	...	113	116	3	6	43.00	60.30
March	...	90	164	10	37	51.30	83.30
April	...	128	84	8	12	40.40	40.50
May	...	77	103	6	23	33.00	52.00
June	...	46	107	11	33	21.70	61.70
July	...	33	52	1	12	18.90	32.00
August	...	54	104	7	20	26.30	53.80
September	...	104	96	5	26	36.80	62.80
October	...	123	115	7	16	42.50	48.54
November	...	118	105	0	26	52.70	59.32
December	...	371	154	29	29	93.60	82.18

QUARTERLY COMPARISON OF DEPOSITED MATTER  
SMOKE CONCENTRATION AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE.

35.

	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Town Centre</u>		<u>Two Locks Road</u>		<u>Council Offices</u>	
		<u>Deposit Gauge</u> <u>Tons per</u> <u>sq. mile</u> <u>Quarterly total</u>	<u>Deposit Gauge</u> <u>Tons per</u> <u>sq. mile</u> <u>Quarterly total</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Daily Smoke</u> <u>Concentration</u> <u>Microgrammes</u> <u>per cu. metre</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Daily SO<sub>2</sub></u> <u>Concentration</u> <u>Microgrammes</u> <u>per cu. metre</u>		
January	- March	1968 65	1968 80	80	-		
		1969 56	1969 55	84	94		
		1970 80	1970 57	47	72		
April	- June	1968 147	1968 55	32	-		
		1969 109	1969 68	23	57		
		1970 61	1970 28	32	51		
July	- September	1968 73	1968 71	24	58		
		1969 86	1969 92	-	-		
		1970 69	1970 62	27	49		
October	- December	1968 81	1968 61	69	92		
		1969 90	1969 53	-	-		
		1970 70	1970 53	65	63		
<u>Total Annual Deposit</u>		1968 368	1968 349	-	-		
		1969 341	1969 268	-	-		
		1970 280	1970 202	-	-		



MONTHLY AVERAGE MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER  
EXPRESSED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE - 1970

36.

KEY: ——— Town Centre  
 - - - - - Two Locks.

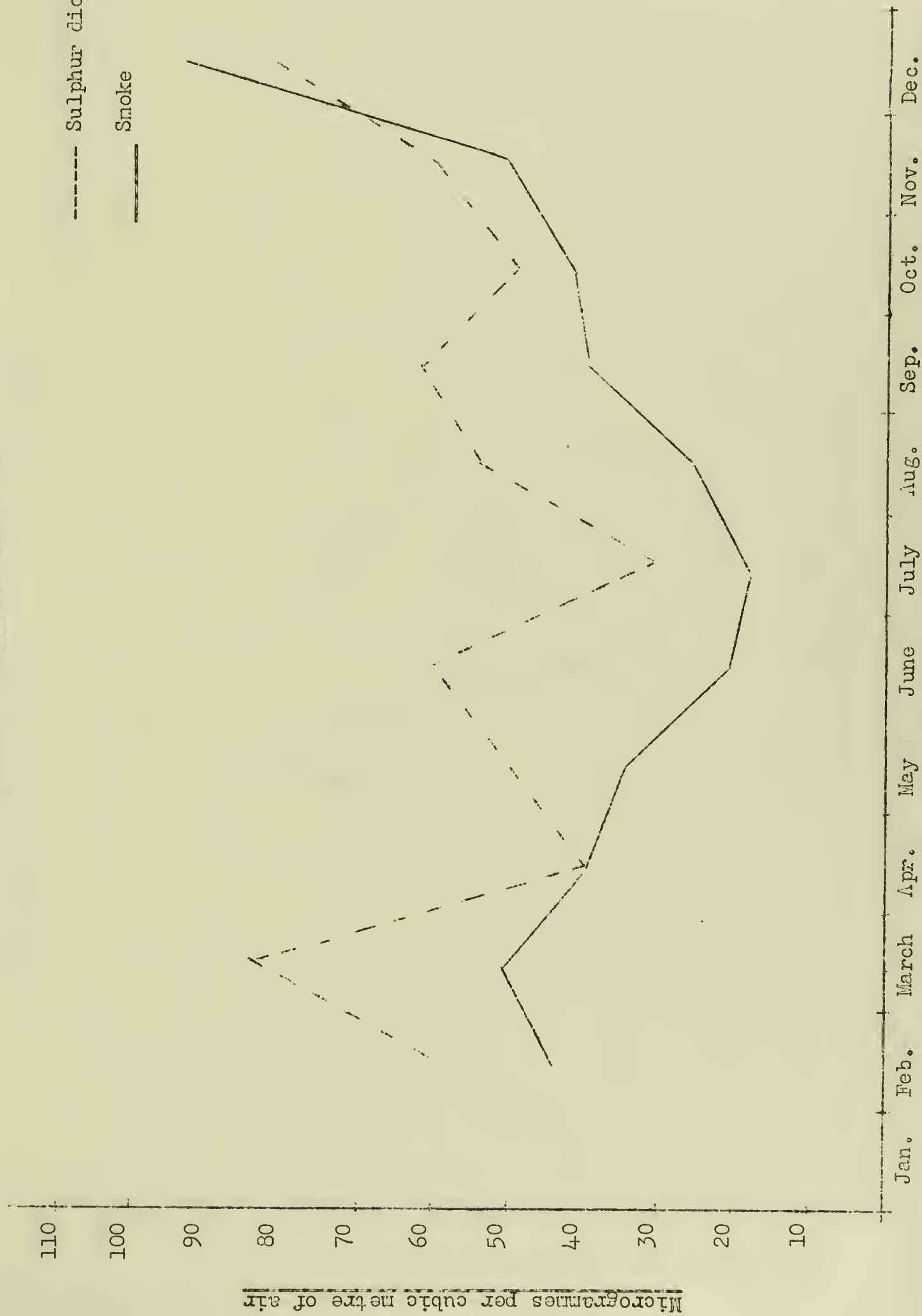






MONTHLY AVERAGES OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE READINGS MEASURED  
DAILY AT THE COUNCIL OFFICES

37.





# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION TRENDS IN CAMERAN 1961 - 1970

38.

